SOME NEW BOOKS.

A French Study of England.

The text of Modern England (E. P. Dutton and Company), by Louis Caza-MIAN, a lecturer, as his title page explains, at the Sorbonne, is found in the first sentence. "The predominant fact in the history of England for the last hundred has been a tendency to instinctive readjustments, which she owes to her early history, and a tendency to rational adaptations, due to the conditions of modern life." Every intelligent student of the political history of England, after a brief consideration, will subscribe to that proposition and will even incline to be grateful to the author who has formulated it so clearly. But every such student could by no means expec that the formulator would create out of this easy and almost self-evident generalization so illuminating a synthesis of the past history and present condition of England as this volume presents.

The opposition of "instinctive" and adaptations to the environment is by no means peculiar to England. It exists in every community and at all stages of its progress or decline. But in some countries there is a predominance, when the clear necessity arises for change of the impulse to make a "clean sweep, in others of the dumb inarticulate instinct to found the future upon the past. Since 1789 France has been the most conspicuous example of the triumph of the former M. Cazamian is not the first by any means of French thinkers to deplore the tendency of French logic to "clean sweeps" and leave tabulæ Taine, for one conspicuous example, was half a century in advance of bim. At the end of the "Origines" Taine save, almost contemptuously, of the modern political system of France: "In this philosophical barrack we have lived eighty years." And at the end of the real or imaginary discussion which he sets forth in the "History of English Literature" to have taken place in one of the gardens of Oxford between himself and young Englishman pervious to ideas on the philosophy of John Stuart Mill. there is a beautiful passage testifying to a generous envy on the part of a Frenchman for the English, who are not doomed to inhabit a "philosophical barrack," of which the furniture is all changed with every successive political revolution:
"The more the long line of shade receded the more brilliant and full of life the flowers appeared. Around, as though to guard them, enormous trees, four centuries old, extended in regular lines; and I found in them a new trace of that practical good sense which has effected revolutions without committing ravages: which, while reforming in all directions has destroyed nothing; which has preserved both its trees and its constitution which has lopped off the dead branches without levelling the trunk; which alone. in our days, among all nations, is in the enjoyment not only of the present but Here is the highest French testimony

to the truth that English inaccessibility to ideas has its good, its very good side. The dumb or inarticulate British contempt for the French "system mongers. and for the nation which, when a thing appears to be proved by a plus b, proeds to enact it and to make it the rule of life, has not lacked highly articulate defenders. What Emerson calls the British "prehensility of tail" not only has something to say for itself but has said it. Brougham declared that it was "first employed the well known phrase of 'the wisdom of our ancestors.' Investigation fails to find it in Bacon, and the attribution was probably due to a confused recollection, on the part of "semi-Solomon," of the phrase "De Sapientia Veterum," which has a different connotation. At any rate the phrase duly appears in Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, where it is inexpre and proverbial. However it may be with the phrase, the state of mind expressed a it has been for many centuries as much a datum of British legislation as of British law. Tennyson, with his

Land of just and old renown Where Freedom slowly broadens down

From precedent to precedent has expressed perfectly the British state of mind. Burke is the great apostle of what M. Cazamian calls "empiricism" as opposed to "rationalism." His whole political philosophy is an advocacy of "instinctive readjustment." The "Reon the French Revolution contain, as in a nutshell, the whole body of British doctrine. Carlyle follows him notably in such a deliverance as the chapter on "The English" in "Past and "Not the least admirable quality of Bull is, after all, that of remaining sensible to logic; holding out, for coninsiderable periods, ten years or more, as in this of the corn laws, after all argu ments and shadows of arguments have faded away from him, till the very urchins on the street titter at the arguments he "Instinctive readjustment" has brings." the advantage over "meditated adaptation" that it can be effected without

solution of continuity.

Of all these instances M. Cazamian is perfectly aware, as of most other matters germane to his subject with which English literature supplies him. His English or English speaking critics, whatever else they may say, cannot say that his equipment is not adequate, is not equal to their own. Evidently he has supplemented his reading by actual and observant travel. His knowledge is brought down to date. Even the newest thing in psychology, Prof. James's "Pragmatism," though it happens to have been formulated by an American, he connects with English traditionalism in practical affairs. "If political men such as Mr. Balfour or Mr. Haldane take to philosophizing, their thoughts prove singularly akin to those of James and Schiller. If one opens a treatise of Christian apologetics, or questions an average cultivated man about his beliefs, one discovers that the foundations of faith are to-day, in almost every case, constat" that the author did not translate it himself, as one would suppose even in that respect or come upon any internal evidence that the book was not

have even familiar facts brought afresh cotton lords with their "laissez faire" to their notice when they are presented in a new aspect, as they almost unfailingly are.

11.

Following the expansion of England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries came the expansion of industry and commerce in the eighteenth, continued throughout the nineteenth, and for the first time encountering formidable rivalry toward the close of this last century The beginning of the industrial era is put between 1770 and 1780. James Watt, Richard Arkwright and the others had greatly cheapened and enlarged producti n. The American, Eli Whitney, had promoted the manufactures of England while incidentally and unconsciously prolonging the existence and enlarging the field of slave labor. Household industry, in the form of handicraft, gave way to organized industry in mills and factories. "By the end of the eighteenth century England was already the land of modern industry." The seat of this industry was the region in which iron and coal were found in closest proximity. The drift of population set toward the sparsely peopled north. Lancashire, Staffordshire throve at the expense, or at least out of proportion to the growth, of the agricultural regions of the south and east. The yeomanry of the industrial centre was turned into a proletariat. The agricultural regions languished in comparison, remaining at best stationary. land is overpopulated; the other half seems stricken with decay." This latter half, the scene, for one thing, of Hardy's novels, is still "Old England." Feudalism still prevails there and in its most attractive form, the inequalities of fortune mitigated by the sentiment of humanity and some degree of protection exchanged for defence and obedience. The English catechism is there still in full force and effect. Hodge still finds it a chief part of his "duty toward his neighbor to submit himself to all his governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters, and to order himself lowly and reverently to all his betters, among other things to vote as he is told. This is Old England and even Merry England. Industrial England is "Modern England." The conflict between the two is the history of English politics down to the middle of the nineteenth century. The cotton lords would by the middle of the century have

this feature in English society, as he

could not fail to do. But it does not seem

to us that he takes sufficient account

its full force as a drawback to national

nation which suffers from it in the new

industrial competition. To this day the

promoters of a new speculative scheme

o attract the savings of the middle class

Englishman would rather have their

prospectuses decorated with names which

have handles to them, the wearers of

which are not even supposed to know

anything in particular upon the matter

in hand, than with the names of com-

moners who really count in the financial

efficiency and as a handicap upon the

world or are recognized authorities in the special sphere of the new under-The demand of the industrialists, indeed their necessity, was to buy cheap and sell dear. Cheap production inrolved cheap food, and the conflict over the corn laws, which artificially enhanced the price of breadstuffs, was the first decisive struggle between ancient and modern England. The victory of the the corn laws in 1846, sufficiently dates imperialism." As a matter of fact Disthe beginning of the new order. True, raeli's imperialism, such as it was, had too troduced by nomeans as a novelty, but the first reform bill dates from fourteen little relation to the modern sentiment of years earlier, but the watering of the the sentially aristocratic composition of the House of Commons. A second and a duce into that body, in the persons of the Palmerston would call the "fortuitous concourse of atoms" over which Mr. Asquith at present precariously presides. "Let us alone" was the watchword of the corn law repealers. "Laissez faire" became the motto of the Liberal party in dian army on the eve of the Berlin conall matters. Free trade, the access of all products to all markets without obstruction, was a most seducing cry to the nation which was conscious that it could make and sell its products cheaper than anybody else. During the years of the greatest British prosperity nobody resumed to controvert this doctrine publicly. It is amusing now to recall now, say in the '60s, it used to be propagated by convinced Britons as a panaces for all earthly ills, a doctrine "quod semper, quod ubique, quod omnibus," because it happened for the time to comport with British interests, amusing can refer to the surviving evangelists as a few belated partisans of orthodox interpretation than that which led merely to the abolition of custom houses. The general British doctrine, which fell in dividualism as opposed to collectivism, became that nobody was to be protected

of order were the only proper functions of government III. "As between man and man" there was much to be said for this. But when one employer of labor was very strong, and another in the capacity of an individual laborer was very weak and had to accept what terms the strong man offered consciously or unconsciously, pragma-tic arguments." There is no translator's little advantage. Combinations among the weak, in the form of trade unions, were the corrective proposed and introduced. And how about free contract him quite capable of doing. Doubtless as between man and woman or man and there may be some loss of raciness as com- child? Legislation could not keep its work. pared with his native French, but the hands off there, even to oblige the emreader will hardly note any deficiency ployers who were running sweatshops for the greater glory of England. The abuses of child labor and of female labor originally written in the language in were too gross and glaring. "A reguto his English readers for having included Council, was issued in 1801 to preserve in the translation many points which the physical and moral health of the tious advantages in a continent of waste must appear obvious to English readers children employed in cotton and wool the apology needed or will be sorry to 6.

universal panacea, and that the enforce-

ment of contracts and the maintenance

showed themselves as steeped in class selfishness as the landlords before them, whom they had denounced for that vice. They opposed every reform, and when it was enacted in spite of them set themlegislation for the protection of workor workchildren. men, workwomen. and it was not until 1850 that the ten hours bill took full effect. England had become ashamed. There were other things to check the self-complacency which her enormous and unparalleled even every step of its advance. promote. The disclosures of the Crimean war had shown her the inefficiency of her army, the absurdity of its organization, the chaotic condition of everything relating to the conduct of the war The question of national efficiency was raised for the first time." It is true that the disclosures of the South African war. that the lesson had been learned. But what M. Cazamian iterates and reiterates some weakness implied in the was "the revenge of instinct" was none the less taking place. Already in the in protest against the gross delight in material triumphs and against the unlimited monarchy of "laissez faire"; Carlyle with his insistence upon the need of government. Ruskin with his didactics upon art, Newman and the Oxford move- of self-preservation. The necessities of ment, Kingsley and his Christian social-M. Cazamian follows Taine, in many

many is the life and soul of art, a tendency carried so far by Taine that William Henry Hurlbert described him as "an agricultural chemist applied to literature. the same it is a tendency which often has illuminating results when the critic is far enough away from his subjects in time or in place and the width of the Channel is as far a remove as a generation of men. The tendency does not cause the present critic to lose sight of individual differences. as for example: "Carlyle, Ruskin and Newman rank among the greatest English writers; the first eager and intense massive and compact, loading with Saxon energy the most Germanic of styles; the second colored, sonorous, delicate and gorgeous, carrying along mystical ecstasy or bitter satire in the majestic been on equal terms with the landlords sweep of his periods; the third firm and but for the great British institution of plastic, Attic and subtle, fraught with snobbery, which induced them to ape sober emotion and restrained ardor. By the manners and customs and even the them already the intellectual and emosober emotion and restrained ardor. By pursuits of the former holders of political | tional contribution of the instinctive and social power. M. Cazamian notes reaction had been cast into literary form." Some readers will find noticeable the omission from the list of the spokesmen for "instinctive readjustments" of the of it. Especially he does not allow it name of Walter Bagehot, one of the very few instances in which the French critic has overlooked anything relevant to his purpose. For the advocacy of instinctive readjustments and the disparagement in comparison of "meditated adaptations" is the very staple of Bagehot's political speculation. More remarkable than the omission of Bagehot is the inclusion of Disraeli as a serious figure in the political evolution of Great Britain, and not alone of Disraeli the politician, but of Disraeli "The bold synthesis of the novelist. conservative traditionalism, of religious and æsthetical mysticism, and of the new feeling of social charity, which he tried o realize about 1845 in his novels, was one of the most original contributions that were added to English thought in the nineteenth century." This will seem to most readers absurdly exaggerated and equally so the prominence given to that astute opportunist as a constructive statesman. "The ingenious theorist of democratic Toryism, Disraeli, has peryounger power, by the final abolition of haps the best claim to the invention of qualification for suffrage effected by its ancestor. For the rejection of the hat bill by no means altered the es- doctrine of laissez faire is the basis of the Chamberlain imperialism, while in 1852 "Disraeli solemnly discarded the protechird attenuation, in 1867 and in 1884 tionist doctrine in the name of the Tory espectively, were necessary to intro- party." On the other hand, if Disraeli was not the inventor of the colonia! policy. Labor members, the new democratic which consisted in the cutting the colonies element, which must be reckoned with adrift in the interes of budgets of the politically, as it has to be in what Lord United Kingdom, and saying to them in effect. "Do as you like, but send me no bills," he was a cheerful acquiescent in that anti-imperialist policy. Against these fact such theatrical tricks as his importation to Malta of a detachment of the Inference, as his procuring for the Queen of her title of Empress of India, as his opposition to Gladstone's home rule bill on he ground that it "challenged the expediency of the imperial character of

of imperialism is one of the dominant forces in the England of to-day. M. Cazamian is quite in the right in including The Imperial Problem" along with "The Economic Problem," "The Social Problem," "The Political Problem," and "The and also pathetic, now that the critic Intellectual Problem" in his list of "The New Problems" which confront modern England and clamor for solution. The aisser faire." But it received a far larger days are long past when Burke, in his interpretation than that which led merely character of the spokesman of "empiricism" and the advocate of instinctive readjustments, could congratulate Engwith the general British instinct of in- land upon "the wise and salutary neglect" with which she had treated her colonies. and exhorted her to continue that course in any way, that free contract was the and to forbear interference with the free and natural development which had produced such marvellous results. "Leave them to do" was his counsel. But in the political sphere and in all its parts it is the general British consensus "laissez faire" has failed. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George are as firmly convinced of its failure in one departindividual in the capacity of a great ment as Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law of its failure in another. It was a very comfortable doctrine for the upper dog. But British superiority has been successfully challenged, first by America then by Germany, in the fields which during almost all of the nineteenth century it monopolized. "Man's philosophy is the supplement of his practice." and new maxims and policies must be substituted for those which no longer "Meditated readjustments" must be invoked to supplement, if not to supersede, "instinctive adaptations." The bitter truth is borne in upon the Briton that, in the special points which are which he reads it. The author apologizes lation," presumably an order of the Privy tion, his competitors are his superiors. that the Americans, behind their adventi- dignation that that should call itself a ist, 'Mark Twain, United States,' was

this realm" cannot be allowed to count.

However it came about, the sentiment

selves to "beat it" in execution. Not the German Government backs up and until the '40s was there any effective even forestails the demands of German industrial and commercial expansion. In this struggle the empire that has been and that, like Topsy, "just growed" is confronted with the empire that means to be and that has consciously willed and planned beforehand every stage and commercial success was adapted to things give the thoughtful Englishman pause. He perceives that the competition is at bottom a competition in national efficiency, and that he has not the best of it. An American long resident in England has been heard to say: "Whenever I meet a man here in the way of business I am impressed with his inferiority to the corresponding man on half a century later, did not indicate our side." As M. Cazamian puts it: "The desire for intelligence, the suspicion of contempt for clear thinking which has ever characterized British action, the 40s powerful voices had been raised anxious fear of some foreign superiority bound up with surer methods and a more modern organization have to-day invaded the very stronghold of British pride. It is no longer a question of triumph but

national defence entail enormous expenditure, which the Liberals strive to charge upon hereditary wealth and the Conpoints his master, in treating literature and art as first of all symptomatic of the parties agreed half a century ago should environment, and disregarding in combe exempted from all burdens. parison the individuality which to so versal conscription is already well in Hence the rise of the new imperial-So long ago as 1847 Emerson said ism. to Carlyle that "England, an old and exhausted island, must one day be contented, like other parents, to be strong only in her children." "But this," Emerson adds, "was a proposition which no Englishman of whatever condition can easily entertain." Englishmen of all conditions have been driven to entertain it now. An imperial federation and zellverein is the vision which has supplanted that of free trade on equal terms with all the world. The change in the national point of view has corresponded with the change in the national position. Mr. Kipling, the leading literary prophet of the new imperialism, was not wrong in describing the bonds of the empire as "the ties of common funk." Of his leadership M. Cazamian says, perhaps too harshly: "The writings of Ripling eloquently and crudely appeal to the feelings, passions and instincts , the germs of which, innate in English hearts, Carlyle had already developed; but with Kipling idealism has vanished away or dwindled into the outward show of a Pharisaic Christianity. The revenge of instinct has been stripped of the bright halo of generosity which had shone upon its mystical youth; seen in its bare realism it is now only the still heart stirring worship of fighting energy, hardened against itself as well as against the universe, seeking no other beauty than courage, no other justice than strength." Even the imp "Recessional" may tend to justify this severe sentence, as it tends to emphasize our author's remark upon "the prayers with which the sittings of Parliament begin and end, the earnest, almost devout, strains of the national anthem, the litanies which in the divine service call down the exclusive protection of the British God upon the country, the King and his people. Meanwhile the practical faith of the English people is "a form of religion hardly distinguishable from mere morals A faith in the saving virtue of the example set to men by the remarkable personality of Christ is the strongest and most gen eral element of those now widely diffused beliefs; they easily shade off into the diverse forms of humanitarianism which in many minds has replaced all more

definite religion." It would be pleasant to follow this intelligent and candid critic through the detail of his discussion of the several and urgent British problems to his final chapter on "Evolution or Decadence." England consent, will she be able, to undergo without injury the social and psychological transformations which seem to be demanded by international competition? Will her empiricism know how to rise above itself and fearlessly enter the higher sphere of mediated readjustments without losing the benefit of its blind and groping infallibility? Or stiffening in the rigid mould of her hereditary genius, will she, in spite of all, perpetuate in our old Europe the belated but chieved type of pre-scientific civilization?" He goes on to say that "no doubt the wisdom of England will strike a middle course." But this is only a complimentary flourish, which rather detracts from the impressiveness of the momentous question put and left unanswered. It is for England little less than a question of national and "imperial" life or death. Thinking Englishmen cannot fail to derive some help toward its solution from this powerful and brilliant statement of the case.

An American Sociologist.

To glance cursorily over the pages of Changing America, Studies in Contemporary Society, by EDWARD ALSWORTH Ross (the Century Company), is, for the experienced reader, a process eminently calculated to inspire diffidence. There is a certain cocksureness, certain ad-captandum-vulgusness, if we may be allowed that expression, which inevitably inspires that sentiment. The sentiment is not mitigated, contrariwise it is intensified, by the epigrammatic smartness of the sentences which catch his eye as he flirts the leaves. It is or sentiments to be inscribed in young strengthened, by observing on the title page that the author is "professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, nor by the dedication on the following page to his "irenic," and why irenic, or even if so why not "eirenic," "and catholic minded colleague." Sooth to say, "proessor of sociology" is not a title which imposes upon the experienced. The experienced have seen too many professors sociology, perhaps especially middle Western professors, cutting the most unscientific high jinks of speculation. That erudite ruffian the late Edward A. Freeman once announced in effect that he would never tolerate that science. nor anybody who professed it. His wrath was stirred, it may be supposed, in his character of verbal purist, by the Greco-Latin hybrid which the word itself constitutes. It would have been better founded, possibly, if it had been based upon inbut which were necessary for French preaders and the omission of which in the English version would have dishibiting the employment in factories of their greater keenness in business, of their children under 9, and fixing at twelve superior readiness to "scrap" outworn the immense amount of caution necessary "Then there was a letter (though this hours the day's work of children under methods as cheerfully as outworn ma- to a scientific experiment, with what was later; he was abroad at the time)

their more scientific training, more econois the subject of the experiment; or when
mized production, fewer and less expendisturbing agencies cannot be excluded, sive drones in the hive, and above all the minute accuracy with which their in the prompt appreciation with which influence is calculated and allowed for, in order that the residue may contain nothing bus what is due to the one agency under examination; if these things were attended to, people would be much less easily satisfied that their opinions have the evidence of experience." This is an admirable description of the method of scientific investigation. But that is not in the least the method of the common sociologist. What he does is to take a dive into a compendium of statistics say the United States census, to see what conclusions can be brought up from it that will startle a promiscuous audience. preferably mixed, and make it sit up. That, at any rate, is the method of Prof. Ross Optimism is a main requirement of

sociologist of this kind, an optimism equal to that of the Irishman who, falling from the sixteenth story, was overheard to shout, as he passed the third story on his downward way: "Well, I'm all right yet." Everything is for the best in the best of all possible Changing Americae. The falling birth rate is a blessing. A fortiori, though the lecturer omits to mention it, race suicide is our shining goal. The dismal predictions of Malthus are being falsified by the increasing intelligence of the non-producers of young. That enthusiastic British Malthusian who proposed, seventy years ago, that all servatives upon foreign trade, which all children of working people, after the third, should be disposed of by "painless extinction" has had his device rendered superfluous by the increasing omission of such children to be born. "Deaths are fewer because of advances in medicine, public hospitals, pure water supply, milk inspection, housing reform and sanitation. Births are rarer owing to enlighten ment, the ascent of women and individualistic democracy." He adds, cryptically: "The former," grammatically seeming to mean deaths. "may be introduced quickly from above. The latter." again seeming to mean births, "await the slow action of the school, the press, the ballot. the loosening of custom. the better care enjoyed by the aged when they do not have to compete with an overlarge brood of wailing infants, there is a striking increase in longevity." scientific all this is. How marked the care, as Mill has it, to exclude every agency but that immediately under con-

sideration. Increasing divorce we take to be another national blessing, though on that point our author is not quite clear. He subheads this chapter "The Proven Trend," which is undoubtedly a good mouth filling phrase, but he omits to prove any The "trend" would seem to be toward more and easier divorces, but he observes that "there are in sight certain influences that are likely to moderate the headlong movement." Nevertheless he would evidently regard as an absurd old fogy worthy of prompt "recall" the English Judge who laid it down that people are "made good husbands and wives by understanding that they must continue to be husbands and wives." own view is that the "loveless couples of the good old times appear to have been held together by public opinion. eligious ordinance, ignorance of a remedy, the expense of a divorce or the wife's economic helplessness, rather than by a

eroic fidelity to an ideal." "Commercialism Rampant" is by no means so highly keyed in its optimism as the previous chapters, and it contains ome reflections which are sensible as well as striking. One of them is the falsity of taking a pecuniary view of the condi tion of an individual or of a community as a final view, seeing that there are so many elements of happiness that cannot be expressed in money. "Those who are business men and nothing more slip easily into the fallacy of rating well being still very close, for he suppler by dollar income. What this type man most longs for is not 'welfare,' but 'prosperity.'" And similarly there are plausible criticisms in the chapter on the press and the transition from the 'editor

owner" to the "capitalist owner" Upon the whole, what is exasperating about the book is the pretension of anything "scientific" about its conclusions There is no reality at all behind this pretension. The author is without doubt a clever man with a distinct turn for epigrammatic expression, which he often indulged to the prejudice of his subject matter. The lecturer, "whose thoughts should be mainly bent on considering" not how the matter really stood but what he could say about it which should elicit applause when he paused under pretence of taking a drink of water cannot be accepted a a scientific authority or even as a valuable witness. He may be interesting and worth listening to or reading, as the case may be, and Professor Ross is that.

MARK TWAIN BESIEGED.

Absurd. Impudent, Touching Requests Were Always Pouring In. Mark Twain paid for his celebrity in the amount of "freak" mail received by him, according to Albert Bigelow Paine, his biographer, writing in Harper's Magazine.

"He was in a constant state of siege. ays Mr. Paine, "besought by all varieties and conditions of humanity for favors such as only human need and abnormal ingenuity can invent. His ever increasing mail presented a marvellous is only a stone's throw from his house exhibition of the human species on undress parade.

"Young men wrote requesting verses ladies' autograph albums; young girls wrote asking him to write a story of his life to be used as a school composition; men starting obscure papers coolly invited him to lend them his name as editor, assuring him that he would be put to no trouble and that it would help advertise his books; a fruitful humorist wrote that he had invented some five thousand puns and invited Mark Twain to father this terrible progeny in book form for a share of the returns.

The list is endless. He said once: "The symbol of the race ought to be a human being carrying an axe, for every human being has one concealed about him somewhere and is always seeking the opportunity to grind it.' "Letters came queerly addressed. There is one envelope still in existence which bears Clemens's name in elaborate design and a very good slihouette likeness, the work of some talented artscience which has so few marks of one. a common address; 'Mark Twain, Some-

terial, of the economies of consolidated sedulous care the accompanying cir- mailed by Brander Matthews and Fran-

and methodized production; that the cumstances are contrived and varied, so cls Wilson, addressed 'Mark Twain, God' Germans have the advantage of him in as to exclude every agency but that which Knows Where. It found him after travelling half around the world on its errand. In his answer he said, 'He am. of the transcribed and Then some one sent him a letter adquiry. Professional Elizabeth's time did also reached him and he answered. 'He

> "Burely this was the furthest horizon of fame.

SURPRISE FOR BEAR CUB.

When the Ram Butted Him He Die Not Know What to Make of It.

Hugh Pendexter, author of "The Camp and Trail Series" of boys' books, tells story of a young bear's realization that life is full of hard knocks. "This particular cub," says Mr. Pen-

dexter. was the property of Linwood Flint of Waterford, Me., who supplies parks and zoos with wild folk of the woods The cub, short, fat and happy, was a great pet at the Flint home and among his other

pet at the Flint home and among his other perquisites was the privilege of entering the house when he pleased.

He readily mastered the intricacies of the door latch and standing erect would gravely manipulate the latch and step inside quite like any other visitor. On the premises was a cosset ram that chummed around with the cub quite a bit.

But one day the cub in his play was too rough, or else the ram was in a pessimistic mood, for without warning the latter lowered his head and landed a resounding thump on the cub's small tummy.

resounding thump on the cub's small tummy.

"The cub was amazed and hurt in feelings. Heretofore he had received nothing but kindness from his environment. And always thereafter when he happened to see the ram approaching he would bolt for the house, stand erect, open the door and step inside. Then, still standing erect, he would open the door a crack and peepout, and long since forgetful of his rudeness would wait patiently for his playmate, but the little furry form would remain in hiding till the coast was clear."

NOW HE WRITES FICTION ONLY

Frederick 'Orin Bartlett's Prond

Record of Magasine Conquest. Frederick Orin Bartlett, whose latest novel, "The Guardian," has just been published by Small, Maynard & Co., was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1876, Galva, Ill., just thirty-five years ago, a descendant of the Plymouth Bart- at the early age of 9 displayed his letts. He entered Harvard from Proctor herited traits of thrift and industry Academy, Andover, in 1900, but, thrown on his own resources, left in the middle of his sophomore year.

up from general reporting to special Fitch accumulated sufficient material article writing on Boston papers, until he abandoned it to devote his entire time to fiction. His short stories have appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, Collier's, Everybody's, the Smart Set, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Munsey's, the Ladies' Home Journal, the Red Book and other magazines.

His prize winning story in the Ladies' Home Journal contest in 1903 was based on an episode in the life of a well known war correspondent. He has

ENGLISH PORTRAYER OF PARIS.

W. L. George, Author of "The City of Light," Served in French Army. W. L. George, whose novel of modern Paris "The City of Light" is being issued through Brentano's, was born in Paris of English stock, was educated there and served in the French army. In 1902 and served in the French arms. the jour-he went to England and took up jour-

nalism and at the age of 20 was the Lor don correspondent of two Paris dailies. don correspondent of two Paris dailies. From 1906 to 1909 he did a great deal of work on political and economical sub-jects, including "Engines of Social Prog-ress," "France in the Twentieth Cenress," "France in the Twentieth Century" and "Labor and Housing at Port Sunlight." Then becoming convinced that social and philosophical ideas are best spread through fiction, he wrote "A Bed Roses," which went through eight edi-

Mr. George's connection with France is work in English with frequent tions to the Paris press, and will shortly publish a book through Le Mercure de France. The novel "The City of Light" tells the story and develops it along psychological lines.

OPPENHEIM AIDED BY ALLAH. Guides Prayed and Author Bagged Many Quail in Egypt.

Egypt seems to be a magnet that draws most English novelists nowadays. Rider Haggard is there now, following in the footsteps of Robert Hichens, E. F. Benson, A. E. W. Mason and goodness knows how many more British romancers who have sought and found ma-terial in the land of the Pharaohs. An-other English author who has been in Egypt lately and is just home again is E. Phillips Oppenheim, whose stories se to be more popular than ever in United States and whose newest tale, Way" has vastly pleased his large following in America

Oppenheim made rather a lengthy cruise in the Mediterranean before going on to Egypt, as the result of which w probably shall be having a story from other experiences Oppenheim tells abo shooting quail near the Pyramids, and remarked that his Arab guides prayed to Allah for his success as a marksman while he attempted to bag the elusive game.

Apparently the prayers were answered. for the novelist did great execution and might have had quail on toast for some days thereafter if he had wanted to. Opnheim's only regret was that there was no good golf links near the Pyra-mids, for he was pining for a game of of which he is a devotee. Now he has returned to Winnisimmet, his English country house, he can play on the famous Sheringham links, that

SHAKESPEARE'S ZOOLOGY.

His Knowledge That of an Obser vant, Intelligent Man.

From the Edinburgh Review.
Shakespeare had just that kno ledge which a quick, observant, intelligent man of the world who has not paid special attention to the matter would pice up in the course of his upbringing and of his Novelists and writers of plays con

stantly put into the mouths of their crea-tions remarks which in their judgment speaker would utter under certain circumstances and at certain times

The fact that Hero refers to the lap-wing and Bottom to the ousel is no proof wing and Bottom to the ousel is no proof that Shakespeare was a trained ornith-ologist. I should profoundly mistrust George Ellot's diagnosts of a species of land molluse, yet Mr. Brooke strongly urged Mr. Casaubon to unbend and take up the study of conchology, although he had himself gone into science a great deal and "saw it would not do."

In "The Doctor's Dilemma" the physicians talk fluently and well about bacteria, but few of us would trust Bernard Shaw to make a "pure culture."

In fact we can all talks.

In fact we can all talk a good deal about a subject and even more readily let a puppet talk for us without really knowing much about it. Still there is no doubt that as far as a

Prof. Raleigh tells us that "it has been truly said that he was curiously servant of animated nature." that "truly." He certainly adopted of the traditions of the past with

That he misstated facts about the ingale and the cuckoo is true, but in this year of our Lord we have much to learn and much to discar our knowledge of the latter bird.

If the "glittering poetry" of the famo passage on bees in "Henry V." is not

accurate record of the economy of we may infer that, unlike Virgil Maeterlinck and unlike Rudyard Shakespeare never kept a bea. In his allusions to field sports, as

by the standard of his times, compara-tively few mistakes; his metaphors drawn from the animal world were on the whole appropriate.

TRIBUTE TO MISS LAUGHLIN

Miss Clara E. Laughlin has just

Laundry Workers Dramatize Her "Everybody's Lonesome."

an unusual compliment paid to her. laundry workers in a big shirt face had been reading aloud in their noon hour her "Everybody's Lonesome." They liked it so much that one of their number dramatized it, asking no help a vice from any one more experience such things. Then they organized a pany and presented the play in the pany and presented the play in the and torium of the Y. W. C. A., which the hired for the occasion.

With the money realized from the sal of tickets they financed a new club, th Lonesome Club, whose object is friend

to shutins and other With their money they buy flowers and books to give those visited. Miss Laugh-lin says she cannot remember ever having been more honored and pleased by any tribute to her work

ABOUT GEORGE FITCH

His Personal Appearance Fails to Reflect His Humor.

Judging from his personal appearance, George Fitch, whose humorous motor boat story "My Demon Motor Boat was recently issued, is about as amusing as a tombstone. But then they all seen to look that way
Fitch was born in the little town

early age of 9 displayed his in working around the local newspaper of fice that gave employment to the head of the Fitch family. This pocket money After a variety of occupations he carried him to Knox College in Gales entered the newspaper field, working burg, and during his undergraduate day fitch accumulated sufficient material to form the framework of his first long book, "At Good Old Siwash." Dignified Knox College was not really Siwash-perish the thought—but Knox "grads." in common with other mortals, have been immensely amused with the exploits of Ole Skjarsen and the doings of the f ternity dubbed the Eta Bita

Bluffs, Ia., gave Fitch an opportunity to display his journalistic skill and from there he went to the Peoria Herald-Transcript and proceeded to enpublished a number of novels and books for girls and books.

He has liven the columns of that daily news chronicle until he found a larger market for his mirth provoking wares in periodicals of national circulation and in news paper syndicates. In these later days of deserved prosperity Fitch has taken to such expensive pleasures as motor boating and automobiling. Of his experiences with his gasolene craft, the Imp. in which he and his partner in distress Doc Wright, navigated the Illinois River readers of "My Demon Motor Boat" ar

now familiar.

But apparently these glorious motor boat days are over, for after the final mishap "we never ran the Imp again," to quote from the book. 'We couldn't bear to take her out in the lake and sink her, so we sold her to a couple enthusiasts for \$50 and they are going to put a new engine in the hull and a new hull around the engine and make

his motor car. HAUPTMANN ON AMERICANS.

German Writer's New Book to Desl With Life Here.

The carefully planned movement to bring Gerhart Hauptmann's works to the notice of English speaking readers comes opportunely. distinguished German writer's fiftieth birthday is to be celebrated fall. Hauptmann's "The Fool in Christ" is soon to be followed by a book in entirely different vein, "Atlantis," which deals largely with American life. There is much of social life among theatrical and artistic people in the new book, and a running thread of occultism.

B. W. Huebsch will publishin this country the new novel as well as the rest of Haunt the new novel as well as the rest of Haupt mann's works. Of equal importance with "Atlantis" is Volume I. of Hauptmann's dramas which is being edited by Ludwig Lewisohn with the active cooperation of Hauptmann himself. Besides four complete dramas the first volume will contain a biographical and critical introduction by Prof. Lewisohn.

ANECDOTES OF HENNER.

Madame Steinheil Tells of Painter's Habita With Women.

Mme. Steinheil's extraordinary "Memoirs contain some bits of personal and dote in startling contrast to the hor rors she depicts of the notorious murder case, prison experience and trial. She writes of Henner, the celebrated painter of milk white, auburn haired beauties up

"I never knew Henner to be embarrassed But if he was never embarrassed he had embarrassing habits, the worst of which was that of examining the shoulders and arms of ladies in decollete with unperrms of ladies in decollete with unper irbed insistence. And not infrequently e would say: 'Allow me, just one second want to feel the grain, the quality of your in.'

skin.'
"And before the victim had time to move he would press down his hairy and grime foreinger on her bare arm, or even on her neck.

withdrawing his fingers, he would pass some such remark as this: 'It's really wonderful. I never grow tired of feeling flesh. It is all made of little dots-blue, white, green, pink, purple, yellow. That is what flesh is."

Frederic Mistral"s Health.

Paris correspondence London Telegraph Fortunately the alarming rumors current concerning the health of Frederic Mistral prove to have been exaggerated. If not unfounded. The veteran poet had been suffering from a slight indisposition.

doubtless due to the heat.

A visitor found him in the early after-

noon, when his age and the hour might well have counselled a sierta, seated at his desk correcting the proofs of his latest volume, at present in the press, "Les Olivades." Already the poet, greatly to his amusement, has read of his own death in the papers. He says that such pro in the papers. He says that such promature announcements are so many certificates of longevity. Yesterday an Italian journal published a long and culogistic oblitary, which the root will doubt ess read with humorous wish

Title as Long as a Preface From the London Globe.

Many old pamphlets are distinguished by titles as long as prefaces. The au-thor of one, published in 1646, evidently dft not share in the modern editor's el thusiasm for short title headings, for this is the name under which his lication was ushered into the still there is no doubt that as far as a keen sportsman could study under the conditions of the time he lived in Shakespeare had studied nature at first hand. But it is as a sportsman, not a zoologist or even as a naturalist, that he must be judged.

"Scotlands publick Acknowledgement for their Frequent Breach of Father for their Frequent Breach of Father Neighbours of England in former agest to gratifie their Treacherous Confederates of France." "Scotlands publick Acknowledgement Gods Just Judgment upon their Nat for their Frequent Breach of Fat

